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L'Expansion de l'Allemagne. Ses Causes, ses Formes, ses Conséquences. By Capitaine HENRI ANDRILLON. (Paris: Librairie Marcel Rivière et Cie. 1914. Pp. 364. 3.50 fr.)

Just as we have finished reading the remarkable declaration of good-will to Germany recently issued in Paris and signed by seventy-one well-known Frenchmen, artists, writers, teachers, and business men, we are confronted by Captain Andrillon's call to arms. The captain has the simple militarist creed and he preaches from it on every page. "In time of peace prepare for war and do it quickly." It alarms him to see the whole German Empire organized as a mighty machine directed from Berlin with a single-minded purpose to make Germany the most powerful nation in the world, to push its trade into the first rank and to keep in touch and hold the affection—if not also the allegiance—of every settlement of Germans under any flag on the globe. To him every fact of German expansion hides—or reveals—a menace to France. The captain finds the first and deepest menace in the moral forces of German expansion: in pan-Germanism or the belief that the German race is and should be superior to all others; in reverence for military power; in disregard of the rights of other races; in desire for political supremacy; in determination to acquire strength of all kinds at any cost.

Next he reviews the material forces of German expansion and the methods by which German society, German industry and the German state have combined all the forces of development, both moral and material, to win the German "place in the sun."

His fundamental fact is, of course, the increase of population in the German Empire in forty years from 40,000,000 to 65,000,000 despite the emigrations which have planted new Germans in many other nations. This investigation the author develops minutely in three chapters, the first of which is entitled *The Economic Expansion of Modern Germany*. He shows that the industrial and commercial elevation of Germany from the fifth to the second place among nations has been due to the skilful use of the power of the state. He cites case after case to show that former Parisian manufacturers are now only commission merchants to sell articles "made in Germany."

Altogether there are, in our capital, about 300 German corporations doing business, and 400 German commission-houses.

The factories which despoil our chestnut groves in order to produce materials for tanning leather are German eight times out of ten.

All our druggists are almost completely supplied by German dealers or by the auxiliaries that Merck, Bayer, Schering and Schimmel have in France.

Since 1904 there has existed near Landerneau a manufactory for the production of the materials of ammunition. This factory which sells its goods at ridiculous prices and is ready to supplant the French manufactures upon the award of the Minister of War, has been erected by German capital and its expert director is a reservist officer in the German army.

Marseilles, for instance, is connected today with Constantinople and Alexandria by eight German steamers of the first rank which call at all principal ports: French companies, having employed only old boats on these lines, must today either declare themselves beaten and withdraw their services, or make radical changes and enter the competition with new resources.

Captain Andrillon sums up the results of economic growth in Germany as follows:

(1) Coincident growth of an ambition for political supremacy and of a spirit of commercial enterprise. Checkmated in China and in South Africa, Germany exercises in Turkey today an economic control measured by the success of its efforts to maintain a political preëminence there.

(2) Increase of national wealth. Chancellor von Bülow declared in the Reichstag, Nov. 19, 1908, that the total wealth of the Empire was increasing at the rate of 4 milliards of marks a year.

(3) Economic development caused political and territorial conquests. "We have won," said Bismarck, "a military Sedan. Now we must bring about a commercial Sedan." The author cites England's control of Egypt as the first instance of this modern kind of conquest.

(4) Economic development can produce causes of war. A growing Germany needs new markets and more subject races. When the supply of new markets stops and Germany must struggle for outlets, there must be a terrible war, "*ein Hungerkrieg*."

The last half of the volume is devoted to an analysis of the emigration from Germany: (1) to its own colonies, a decreasing stream; (2) to districts under other flags which have become German settlements, as in Brazil, where the native press speaks of a "German peril"; (3) to the United States where 25 millions of people own a German lineage (more than 600 German papers are published in the United States and only one paper in French); and (4) to the neighboring countries of Europe where every

effort is made to keep the sentiment of patriotic allegiance to the Fatherland warm and firm.

The most interesting chapter in the book is that which describes the German expansion in France. The author has raked together every important expression or sign of German hostility to France or dislike of its people, and marshals the statistics of immigration and business to show that if population remains stationary in France and grows steadily in Germany, it is inevitable that the excess of population in the latter will overflow into the spare corners of the former and will finally absorb or replace the less prolific stock. Having thus brought his countrymen face to face with conquest in its most insidious form, the author utters a final cry of scorn against all who think that peace with such an enemy can be wise or safe.

C. H. LEVERMORE.

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